



Summary Report  
of the  
Administration  
of the  
Palanpur State  
1934-35 & 1935-36.



To

Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness

**Zubd-tul-Mulk Dewan Mahakhan Nawab**

**Shri Taley Muhommed Khan Bahadur,**

G. C. I. E., K C V. O., A. D. C.,

**NAWAB SAHEB of PALANPUR.**

May it please Your Highness,

I have the honour to submit to Your Highness the  
Summary Report of the Administration of the Palanpur State  
for the years ending 31st October, 1935 and 31st October, 1936 .

Huzur Office,  
Palanpur,  
29th September 1937.

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I have the honour to be,  
Your Highness' most obedient servant,

**Sd/ D. V. PATWARI**

Acting Wazir, Palanpur State.



SUMMARY REPORT OF THE  
ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE  
PALANPUR STATE  
1934-35 and 1935-36.

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CHAPTER I.

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**Boundary.**

The State of Palanpur is bounded on the North by the States of Jodhpur and Sirohi; on the East by Sirohi, Danta and Sabar Kantha Agency; on the South by the Districts of Pattan, Sidhpur and Kheralu Talukas of the Baroda State; and on the West by the Tharad State and the Deodar and Kankrej Thanas of the Banas Division of the Sabar Kantha Agency.

**Area and Population.**

2. The State embraces an area of 1,768.89 square miles. The population of the State according to the census of 1931 was 2,64,179 souls, this figure showing an increase of 20,267 over that of 1921. There are 522 villages in the State. Palanpur pays Baroda tribute of Rs. 38,460 (British Currency) per year.

### Revenue.

3. The net revenue of the State calculated on the average of the last five years amounted to Rs. 11,27,722.

### Capital.

4. The capital city of Palanpur is situated on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and has a population of 20,347 souls according to the latest census. Among these 11,329 are Hindus; 6,472 Muhammedans; 2,513 Jains; while 33 are of other castes.

### Political.

5. The Political relations of the State with the Paramount Power have been most cordial and show complete identity of interests.

6. Relations with the neighbouring States of Baroda, Jodhpur, Sirohi and other States were satisfactory.

### The Ruler and the Ruling Family.

7. Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Zubd-tul Mulk Dewan Mahakhan Nawab Shri Taley Muhammed Khan Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., Nawab Saheb of Palanpur rules the State and enjoys a salute of 13 guns.

8. His Highness is a Yusufzai Lohani Pathan of Afghan origin and is 54 years old. The old family title of the Ruler of the State is "Mahakhan". His Highness has a son Nawabzada Shree Iqbal Muhammed Khan Bahadur, the Heir-Apparent, who is 20 years old, and a daughter.

### Chief Events.

9. The birthday of His Late Imperial Majesty King Emperor George V was celebrated on the 3rd June, 1935. The birthday of His Imperial Majesty King Emperor Edward VIII, was celebrated on the 23rd June, 1936. A salute of 31 guns was fired at sunrise on both the days which were observed as public holidays throughout the State.

10. On the 11th November of 1934 and 1935, the Armistice Day was observed and there was arranged, as usual, a complete suspension of all business for 2 minutes at 11 a. m. at gun fire.

11. In commemoration of the Empire Day the 24th May of 1935 and 1936 were observed as public holidays throughout the state.

12. In memory of the Coronation Darbar, the 12th December of 1934 and 1935 were observed as public holidays as usual.

13. His Highness' 53rd and 54th birthdays were celebrated on the 8th January 1935 and the 29th December 1935 respectively, with the usual rejoicings.

14. The auspicious event of Their Imperial Majesties' Silver Jubilee was most enthusiastically celebrated by the State and the public from the 6th to the 11th of May 1935. The public whole-heartedly responded to the Appeal



for funds and the total net contributions from the State and the public to Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund amounted to Rs. 12,421/-. Moreover, with a view to commemorate fittingly Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee in the manner desired by His Imperial Majesty, namely, to help relieve distress and suffering, His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur decided upon the erection in Palanpur, at a cost of over Rs. 25,000/- of an up-to-date and well-equipped operation theatre and to name it "The Emperor George V Operation Theatre". His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur laid its foundation stone on the 11th May 1935. The amount returned to the State from Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund has been earmarked for the training of 'Dais' from amongst the subjects of the Palanpur State.

15. The Resident, Western Rajputana States and the authorities of the B. B. & C. I. Railway were good enough to secure the grant to this State of certain travelling concessions over the portion of 40 miles in this State between Maval and Dharewada over the B. B. & C. I. Railway M. G. main line, and on the Palanpur State Railway.

16. The State is grateful to Government for the restoration to it of Civil and Criminal jurisdiction over the four villages of this State in the Gadhwada Thana. The State is also thankful to the Hon'ble the Agents to the

Governor-General in Rajputana and in the States of Western India and to the Political Agent, Sabar Kantha Agency for their sympathetic consideration of the whole question.

17. The name of the "Palanpur Deesa Railway" has been changed to "Palanpur State Railway" with effect from the 1st of April, 1935.

18. With a view to co-operate with the Government of India in the matter of checking the smuggling of dutiable Japanese cloth and piece-goods from Cutch into the Palanpur State territory, the State has penalised their entry into the State territory by levying on such goods customs duty and fines as provided in the Indian Sea Customs Act 1878 (VIII of 1878).

19. Lt. Colonel H. M. Wightwick, Resident, Western Rajputana States presided over the meeting of the representatives of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the Palanpur State for the settlement of the terms of the Agreement for the working of the Palanpur State Railway by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company in January 1935.

20. The most important and happy event during the period under report was the auspicious wedding ceremony of the Heir-Apparent Nawabzada Shri Iqbal Muhammed Khan Bahadur. The betrothal ceremony took place on the 20th. October 1935 at Dasada, for which a party of 29 persons consisting of Sardars, Officers etc. was deputed on

18th October 1935. The day of betrothal was celebrated with suitable rejoicings.

21. His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Willingdon conveyed his good wishes in connection with this auspicious occasion by letter dated New Delhi, 16 th October 1935, addressed to His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur as under:—

“With every good wish for his future happiness and prosperity I send your boy my sincerest blessings on the auspicious occasion of his betrothal. I can look back on many years of true and valued friendship with you and your father and trust that your son will, when he succeeds his father, carry on the fine traditions of a family which has always kept high the prestige and dignity of the Order of Princes.”

22. The auspicious wedding ceremony was performed on the 11th March 1936 and the religious functions and festivities were observed from the 13th February 1936 upto the beginning of April 1936.

23. The Zorawar Palace was converted into a huge Marriage Camp while the Bridal party was accommodated in the Old Palace situated within the heart of the city. All the functions connected with the Wedding were celebrated, as usual, in the Old Palace where the Marriage Pavilion

called the "Mandwa" was erected in the centre which was a typical show of oriental greatness.

24. Distinguished guests began to arrive from as early as 22nd February. The following Ruling Princes and Distinguished guests graced the occasion with their presence:—

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Kashmir.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Jodhpur.

Their Highnesses the Maharaja Saheb and  
Maharani Saheba of Bikaner.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Porbandar.

His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi.

His Highness the Maharana Saheb of Danta.

The Maharajkumar Saheb of Bikaner.

The Raja Saheb of Jasdan.

The Raja Saheb of Bhinai.

The Yuvraj Saheb of Limbdi.

Sir P. D. Pattani, K. C. I. E.,

Sir Charles Macwatt.

The Thakore Saheb of Sudasana.

The Thakore Saheb of Ambaliara.

25. Deputations from Baroda, Bhopal, Bhavnagar, Cutch, Rampur, Gwalior, Nawanagar, Radhanpur, Dharampur, Khairpur, Cambay, Wao, Muli, Katosan, Sukhpur, Bamangadh and from other States and estates as well as many other

guests were present.

26. The unique love, affection and loyalty of the public of Palanpur coupled with the untiring efforts of the State Officers had transformed the city into a very attractive tastefully decorated Marriage Camp which caught the eye of everyone.

27. The Marriage Procession took place on the night of the 11th March. The Bridegroom covered beneath his SHERA, which hung from his turban down to his feet, was seated in a car. The idea of the Bridegroom's riding on horseback had to be abandoned owing to his weak health caused by an unexpected attack of measles on the 21st February. He was accompanied on foot by, among others, Sahebzada Shri Atta Muhammad Khan Saheb, Sahebzada Shri Usman Khan Saheb and the Yuvraj Saheb of Limbdi and was escorted by His Highness' Body Guard on foot. Preceding the Bridegroom was on foot His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur and Their Highnesses the distinguished Rulers privileged and honoured the bridegroom by joining in the procession with His Highness. In front of His Highness were arranged in sections called Misla, according to their ranks, deputations from various States. Leading these sections were in their order, the various lawajamas and paraphernalia of the State. The Procession was a very long one and took four hours to reach the Bride's residence. On

the way fire-works were arranged at intervals. The Nikah (Marriage ceremony) took place at the Bride's residence in the Old Palace exactly at 3. A.M. on the 12th and was announced by firing of five guns.

28. Among other events arranged during the Marriage Week were Fire-works on the Polo-Ground, Banquets by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner, a Garden Party at the Zorawar Palace by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Kashmir and a State Banquet. One of the Speeches at the Banquets is given below:—

SPEECH DELIVERED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SAHEB OF KISHMIR AT THE STATE BANQUET HELD ON THE AUSPICIOUS OCCASION OF THE WEDDING OF THE HEIR-APPARENT, NAWABZADA SAHEB BAHADUR, PALANPUR ON 12TH MARCH, 1936.

*Your Highnesses, Sirdars and Gentlemen,*

I have always disliked making speecees nor am I good at making them. But to rise to night to propose the health of the Bridegroom, my very dear Nephew and his Bride, is a proud privilege and this is one of the few occasions when speech-making has become a pleasure to me.

As you are all aware, His Highness the Nawab Saheb has been to me more than a friend, indeed a dear and respected elder Brother in every sense of the term, and

I have for many years looked upon Palanpur as my second home. It is, therefore, to me a source of gratification and happiness to see, as an illustration of His Highness' sterling qualities, so many of his exalted brothers and friends foregathered here to participate on this auspicious and festive occasion, and to notice the affection and loyalty that every one of his subjects has so spontaneously offered him at every opportunity.

In asking you all to join with me in drinking to the very best health, happiness and prosperity of the Bride and Bridegroom, I fervently hope and pray that the Almighty may shower His choicest blessings upon the Nawabzada Sahib and his bride and guide him to follow in the worthy footsteps of his illustrious father and secure to him the same admiration, respect and affection that His Highness has so deservedly earned from all who know him.



29. Another important event during the period under report was the inauguration ceremony of the Kirti Stambh (a monumental pillar with history of the State inscribed on its walls) erected by the subjects of the Palanpur State to commemorate the long, prosperous and benevolent Rule of His late Highness Zubdat-ul-Mulk Dewan Mahakhan Nawab Shree Sher Muhammed Khanji Saheb Bahadur, G. C. I. E.

30. His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Willingdon had very kindly agreed to perform the inauguration ceremony of the Kirti Stambh on the 24th of January but unfortunately owing to the serious illness and subsequent sad demise on the 21st of January of His Most Gracious Majesty King Emperor George V, His Excellency was constrained to cancel his visit to Palanpur with the result that it caused a great disappointment and sorrow to His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur and his subjects.

31. It was in such circumstances that His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner was invited to perform the inauguration ceremony; and it is to be recorded that His Highness the Maharaja Saheb very generously agreed at very short notice to step into the breach and to perform the ceremony on the 6th of March 1936.

32. The inauguration ceremony was performed in the presence of a large gathering including His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Kashmir, His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, the Maharajkumar Saheb of Bikaner and distinguished guests, Sardars, Nobles, Officers, the elite of the city and the subjects of the State.

33. The speeches delivered by His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur and His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner on the occasion of the inauguration ceremony are given below:—



*Your Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen,*

At the very outset let me refer to the great disappointment, to me personally and to my State, caused by the sudden cancellation of the much-looked-for visit to Palanpur of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon, consequent upon the deeply-mourned passing away of His late Imperial Majesty King George V of blessed and beloved memory.

The cancellation of this visit deprived us of the great honour that would have been done to us by His Excellency, who had graciously agreed to perform the inauguration ceremony of this Kirtistambh. But this deprivation keenly felt by us all was overshadowed by the poignancy with which we and the people of all parts of the Empire received the most sad news of the passing away of our beloved Monarch, who endeared himself to his hundreds of millions of loyal subjects all over the globe by exemplifying, in his own gracious person and life, all the kingly virtues and all the most lovable human qualities. Amidst the great sorrow thus caused in our hearts, a sorrow which is very real and very universal, it would be selfish of me, I know, to refer to the particular disappointment caused to us by the cancellation of the Viceregal Visit and of the inauguration ceremony of the Kirtistambh by His Excellency, for which we had made all preparations. But those who know how much we have appreciated the uniformly great kindness of Their Excellencies

towards me, my family and my State, know how keen my sense of disappointment can be and how difficult it will be for me to bear it, especially as Their Excellencies can find no other opportunity, before they leave the shores of India, to do me the honour of visiting my home.

In these circumstances, my people and I very well appreciate how generous it is of Your Highness, the Maharajah Saheb of Bikaner, to have stepped into the breach and to have agreed at very short notice to perform the inauguration ceremony of this monument, built by the people of the State to commemorate the long, prosperous and benevolent rule of my revered father who was also an intimate and close friend of Your Highness. There can be no exaggeration, I think, were I to say, that His late Highness, whom we always loved and respected, was one of the greatest Rulers of my House. Indeed, I deem this day and occasion as one of the happiest and most memorable one in my life as I stand here to do honour to his memory, an honour which is more enhanced by the gracious presence today amidst us of such distinguished Princes.

I ask for Your Highness' indulgence to refer very briefly to the history of this monument. It was during the reign of my father, Zubdat-ul-Mulk His late Highness Dewan Mahakhan Nawab Shree Sher Muhammed Khan Bahadur, G.C.I.E., the 28th Ruler of my House, that his loyal subjects, includi

myself, expressed a desire to raise a monument to perpetuate the memory of his long and benevolent rule. To find the means and methods of giving that memory a tangible expression in the shape of a fitting public memorial, we first formed a public Committee. To the appeal of this Committee the response from all classes of citizens was spontaneous and generous. To all those who contributed so generously towards the cost of erecting the memorial, I take this opportunity to once again offer sincere thanks on behalf of myself and my Family. I also take this opportunity to thank the Committee for their loyal co-operation with me in my endeavours to make this monument a befitting one, I hope I have discharged successfully the responsibility entrusted to me with regard to the reclaiming of the marshy ground in which the monument now stands, and to designing and determining the architecture of the Stambh, as well as to the laying out of the surrounding area which will provide suitable sites for business and domestic expansion for many years to come. The only reward I shall seek for my endeavours is that this historic site may come to be used in a manner and spirit befitting its association, and also that it may conform in full measure to my conception of its potential public utility.

I just now said that this is a historic site. So indeed, it is. Apart from this monument there stands, barely fifty yards from it, the ancient temple of Pataleshwar where the famous Sidhraj Jeysingh, King of Gujarat, was born in the 11th century. It is my fervent prayer that both these monuments may stand here for all time to perpetuate the

historic memories of this very ancient city and State, and to proclaim to all future generations the great tradition of mutual goodwill between various classes and creeds in the State, and of the happy co-operation between my family and my people. If I may be permitted to strike a personal note, I should like to say that in trying to serve my people in my own time and generation, I have to the best of my ability endeavoured to maintain that fine tradition and heritage. I should also like to add that if I have at all succeeded in my endeavours, it is because I have always received full co-operation from the Sardars, Jagirdars and Officials and from my loyal subjects to whom, therefore, any credit for success must go.

I do not wish to take any more time to refer to the history of my ancient House with which, if anybody is so thoroughly conversant, it is Your Highnesses. The history as recorded in the Inscription on the Kirtistambh tells us of some of the glorious deeds of the Lohani Ruling House which, founded in the 14th century at Jalore, ruled that State for nearly two hundred years before it established itself in Palanpur in 1589 A.D. In alluding to this fact of our well nigh five and a half centuries' continuous rule in this part of the country, I assure you, I am actuated not by any vain-glorious spirit, but by the sole desire of wanting to pay, with my dear people, our humble public tribute to that long line of my ancestors.

This occasion is, therefore, a historic one which recalls to our mind ancient memories. One such memory comes to my mind, a memory culled from the ancient annals of my House; it is, that Dewan Ghazni Khan, a great ancestor of mine, was very fortunate to secure, at the Court of Akber the Great, the friendship of Maharaja Rai Singh Bahadur, one of the distinguished ancestors of Your Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner. And I am gladder still to be able to say that I, in my own lifetime, have had the great good fortune of possessing in Your Highness something more than a staunch friend.

During the twenty-six years that I have had the privilege of knowing Your Highness intimately and how quickly those years have slipped by-Your Highness has shown me and taught me much. Your Highness has shown me, above all, that your great heart is capable of such generous and such genuine friendship as knows no reservations. It can indeed be said in the case of Your Highness and myself that the course of true friendship has always run very smooth. Providence must have had some significant purpose in preserving, if I may use a metaphor, this thread of friendship running through the historic tapestries of our two ancient Houses. I can assure you that, whether it be at the court of Akber the Great or whether it is today, we of the Palanpur House have always been proud of the close friendship of

Your Highness' illustrious House. In my own case have I not already said that Your Highness has always been kind to treat me as a brother? Have you not taught me everything, from the principles underlying the simple business of, shall I say, hanging a picture, to the complicated principles and methods of public administration and of national and international politics? Is it unreasonable, then, for me to feel that if I have been of any service to my State or to my people, or in any sphere outside my State, I can claim for it no personal credit? That credit goes and must dutifully go to Your Highness whom I have always looked up to and regarded as my friend, philosopher and guide.

Being the recipient of so many kindnesses, only I can know what I owe to Your Highness and what Your Highness' friendship has meant to me. This much I feel sure; Your Highness' name will always be closely and reverently associated with the contemporary history of Palanpur.

But, then, Your Highness' name is so intimately and so significantly associated with the contemporary history of our country and of the Empire to which we are all so proud to belong. In Your Highness, not only India possesses a great Ruler, but the Empire possesses a great Soldier-Statesman. There can be no truer or better appreciation of Your Highness than that by Mr. Lloyd George who was Prime Minister of England during the Empire's period of great trial. In his observations upon the composition of the Imperial

War Cabinet during the first year of his Premiership, he said, after referring to the representatives of Canada, South Africa and New Zealand, "Bikaner as he was familiarly and affectionately called-the Indian Prince-was a magnificent specimen of the manhood of his great country. We soon found that he was one of 'the wise men that came from the East'. More and more did we come to rely on his advice especially on all questions that affected India. Apart from the aggregate numbers that these men represented, their very presence gave confidence in the most depressing and dreary moments". To add to this very high and fully deserved tribute to the character and capacity of Your Highness is unnecessary. I can certainly find no adequate words to improve on it. I can only say this much, that it gives me and my people very great and very genuine pleasure and does my State great honour that the Stambh erected by the citizens of the State to commemorate the rule of my revered father will be inaugurated by a great Ruler of Your Highness' wonderful capacity and unique position. This unique position Your Highness holds not only in contemporary history, but, I assure, Your Highness, also in many contemporary hearts which you have gladdened with your friendship and encouraged by your advice.

I am also grateful to Your Highness the Maharajah Saheb of Kashmir for having done me the great honour of being present here today. My friendship with Your Highness

is another most happy and fortunate thing in my life. Many years have gone by since I first met Your Highness at Rose Villa in Delhi in the company of my revered father. I shall always remember the kindness and affection shown to me by your Highness' revered uncle of blessed memory, and by Your Highness, ever since that memorable first meeting. The way in which Your Highness has treated me like a brother, and the manner in which Your Highness has consistently and trustingly kept me so near and dear to Your Highness' heart are matters of great pride and joy to me. For is it not a matter of great joy to a ruler of Palanpur to have such a close and intimate friend in the Ruler of the "Paradise" of India? Your Highness' presence on this occasion is also an honour to my House and my State, and I assure Your Highness that this ceremony will on that account be also always associated with Your Highness.

With equal gladness do I welcome Your Highness of Limbdi, a great friend of my father. Your Highness has not only continued that old connection but has much strengthened the bond for which I am very grateful. I am grateful too for Your Highness' presence here today, because it was Your Highness who did us the honour of laying the foundation-stone of this Kirtistambh many years ago on my revered father's sixty-sixth birthday. Need I say more than that Your Highness' presence makes me very glad, and that it recalls to my mind many recollections of my very happy relations



with Your Highness and Your Highness' Heir-Apparent ?

Before I conclude I have one last request to make to Your Highnesses. It is that Your Highnesses may be good enough to extend your blessings towards my son as he will soon be embarking on a new life which I pray and hope will bring him, in full measure, every happiness and good luck. Amen.

On behalf of my people and myself, I now have very great pleasure in requesting Your Highness the Maharajah Saheb of Bikaner to do us the honour of performing the inauguration ceremony of this Kirtistambh, for which honour we shall thank Your Highness and be always grateful.

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Speech delivered by Lieut.-General His Highness the Maharajah Saheb of Bikaner, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., LL.D., at the Inauguration Ceremony of the Kirti Stambh at Palanpur on Friday the 6th March 1936.

*Your Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen, .*

As His Highness the Nawab Saheb. has said in his speech, our popular Viceroy, Lord Willingdon, was to have performed this inauguration ceremony on the occasion of his visit to Palanpur last January. But almost on the eve of His Excellency's arrival here, the Viceroy had to hasten back to Delhi on receiving the distressful news of the sudden illness of our late King-Emperor, so beloved and revered by us all.

The illness alas ! proved fatal; and India, in common with the rest of the Empire, was plunged in profound grief.

It has been universally recognized that our late King-Emperor George V was a Sovereign who discharged his high and complex duties with a conscientious devotion to the welfare of his people and that in his gracious and lovable personality were exemplified an ideal fusion of Kingly dignity and personal simplicity and charm. We of the Indian States mourn his loss in a very especial measure, for His late Imperial Majesty always had a warm corner in his heart for the Ruling Princes of India and genuine and deep sympathy for the people of our Motherland.

The gracious and sympathetic reference to the Princes and people of India made by our present King-Emperor in the recent message which he broadcast, and the passage in which His Imperial Majesty was pleased to observe that he regarded it as a solemn trust to maintain and strengthen the long and honourable association between the British and Indian peoples will, I am sure, strike a responsive chord of loyalty and gratitude and further deepen the attachment and devotion of the people of India to the Imperial Crown.

We can well realize what a great disappointment it has been to His Highness that it was not possible for His Excellency the Viceroy to perform this ceremony and that

Their Excellencies' visit to Palanpur could not take place. In the circumstances, His Highness has been so kind as to invite me to perform the inauguration ceremony of this beautiful Kirti Stambh-a monument built by the loyal and grateful people of the Palanpur State in honour of their revered and beloved late Ruler, His Highness Nawab Shree Sher Muhammed Khanji Bahadur, and to commemorate-to use the happy phrase of His Highness' speech-his prosperous and benevolent reign, extending over 40 years.

In tendering to Your Highness my warm thanks for the honour which you have done me, let me say in all sincerity that few functions which have fallen to my lot have afforded me such gratification. For, I prize highly this further opportunity of paying a respectful tribute to His late Highness, whose friendship I had the privilege of enjoying, and for whom I entertained the highest respect and, may I add, affection, and who had extended to me much kindness, courtesy and hospitality, the happy memories of which will never fade.

In the person of His Highness the present Ruler of Palanpur, I have a dear brother, my personal friendship with whom covering a period of over a quarter of a century has remained unclouded, and who, out of the well-known generosity of his heart, has today said many kind things about me which I am only too well aware I do not deserve, but for which I am none-the-less most grateful to His Highness.

Furthermore, the friendly relations which exist between the Houses and States of Palanpur and Bikaner are not merely personal or of recent origin. They began nearly  $3\frac{1}{2}$  centuries ago and date back, as His Highness has so gracefully mentioned in his speech, to the days of that great and wise Moghul Emperor, Akbar, when an ancestor of mine—Raja Rai Singhji, whose name stands out pre-eminently in the history of that period was able to render friendly help at the Moghul Court to a distinguished ancestor of His Highness, Dewan Ghazni Khanji.

There is yet another bond of affinity between us. I believe it would be historically correct to say that Palanpur is the oldest Moslem State in existence in the whole of India. The Lohani House, of which His Highness is the 29th Ruler, first reigned at Jalore in Rajputana for some 2 centuries from A.D. 1394; and for a further period of 111 years from about 1586 to 1697 it held common sway over both Jalore and Palanpur. They have been thus reigning over Palanpur now for about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  centuries.

During this eventful years, when Empires rose, flourished, and finally crumbled, when Kingdoms were tossed about in the blasts that blew from almost every quarter over this vast Continent, Palanpur and Bikaner lived and survived as independent States. And this old standing association was happily revived as lately as in 1934, when the Palanpur

State situated on the southern border of Rajputana, and included in the Bombay Presidency has, in the course of the recent regrouping of political and administrative areas, once again become a part of Rajputana, where it has been welcomed back with open arms by its sister States.

With His Highness' permission, I should like to refer to another happy factor which is of signal importance. In these sad days when the fair name and fame of India are being so lamentably besmirched by communal discord, Palanpur, happily and singularly free from religious bias, has under the wise guidance and lead of its sagacious Ruler, set an example which might well be emulated by the Hindu and Moslem communities alike in several other parts of our country. It has refused to be drawn into that patricidal strife which divides man from man; and it has steadily pursued the path set by its previous Rulers of religious toleration and respect for all Faiths. Long may this happy state of affairs continue !

I repeat, therefore, that it is a source of the most sincere gratification to me to be thus associated with today's function; and I hope and pray that this noble edifice will stand for many centuries, and serve to remind many generations unborn of the gracious personality and the beneficent Reign of a great and dearly beloved Ruler—who, as is understood and appreciated in the Indian States, was in very

truth the "*Ma Bap*" of his people. His late Highness' high sense of public duty and constant endeavour for the well-being and uplift of his State and his people have enshrined him in the hearts of his loyal and devoted subjects, and earned for him admiration and affection far beyond the confines of Palanpur and Gujerat.

Nor did His late Highness limit his activities to his State, for there was none readier than he to make sacrifices in the cause of the King-Emperor and the Empire. At the outbreak of the Great War, His late Highness placed the entire resources of his State at the disposal of the King-Emperor; and although owing to advanced age unable to take a personal part in any fighting, offered also the services of his two gallant sons. No one knows better than myself what a keen disappointment it has been to His present Highness of Palanpur that owing to a serious riding accident which happened just before the War - from the pain and ill effects of which he still suffers, though he bears up with the fortitude characteristic of a descendent of a gallant line of soldiers - he himself was unable to proceed on Active Service at that time of the gravest crisis which Great Britain and the Empire have ever had to face.

And now, if I may, I should like to offer my congratulations to His Highness the Nawab Sahib and all the gentlemen who have been connected with this Memorial. On

the occasions of my many happy visits to Palanpur I have witnessed the various stages of its construction from the time of the inception of the scheme to the completion of this Kirti Stambh. Where once a swamp stood, and serious doubts were entertained by the sceptic as to the possibility of reclaiming this land, there now stands this beautiful Tower, raised on a well proportioned high plinth, with its four tiers and stately dome. In its construction marble, pink sandstone and white stone have been used. Fine residential buildings and shops are springing up around it in a circle and along the fine broad road which has been built from the Railway Station to the City. The whole of this new Palanpur is called "Sher Ganj" after His late Highness; and it will contribute substantially to the beautification and the amenities of the Capital.

This Memorial, which has been planned and designed by His Highness the Nawab Sahib himself, and which owes its origin and completion chiefly to his energy and efforts, is, I am confident you will all agree, worthy of the great Ruler in whose honour it has been built, and -if I may be permitted to say so -it is also worthy of a noble and dutiful son who has followed in the footsteps of His late Highness and of his other illustrious ancestors.

I deem it a good omen that this inauguration ceremony is taking place just before the Wedding of the Heir-

Apparent of Palanpur, whom also so many of us love and admire. Your Highness needs no words from me about our anxiety, and our sympathies having been with Your Highness, in the recent illness of the Nawabzada Saheb and as to how thankful we are to the Almighty for his making progress towards recovery, which we pray will now be speedy and complete. And I feel that the spirit of his grandfather, looking down from Heaven at this ceremony, will give his special blessings to his grandson on this auspicious occasion.

As for us who have gathered here today, His Highness, my kind and dear host, is, I trust, already assured of our blessings and warmest good wishes going out to the Heir-Apparent. And not only we who are present here, but a much wider company of his friends, whose name is legion, will, I am sure, offer up the devout prayer that God may grant the Bridegroom and his Bride a long married life and bless them with all happiness and prosperity.

Above all, we cannot wish the Heir-Apparent a better wish than that he, in his turn, may follow in the noble footsteps of his beloved father - a Prince loved and respected by all his brother Princes and a host of other Indians as well as Europeans; one who has won for himself a place as a statesman and has taken part in International deliberations beyond the confines of India; a wise Ruler, happy in the love and loyalty and the esteem and gratitude of his people,



whose single aim has ever been to devote himself wholeheartedly and unselfishly to the well-being and betterment of his State and his subjects; and last but not least one of the most warm-hearted and truest of friends.

Before I inaugurate the Kirti Stambh I ask all present here to join me in the fervent hope and prayer that the House and State of Palanpur may flourish for many more centuries to come. May the relations between the Rulers of Palanpur and their subjects ever continue close and cordial; and may His Highness Nawab Taley Muhammed Khanji Bahadur be spared for a great many more years to the great good fortune of his State and people.

34. The 1d Procession of the 5th March 1936, was unique and noteworthy as Their Highnesses the Maharajah Saheb of Kashmir and Bikaner and His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, who were in Palanpur to attend the auspicious wedding of the Heir-Apparent, also took part in the Procession and were also present at the Idgah.

35. In September 1936 His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and was appointed A.D.C. to His Imperial Majesty King Edward VIII.

36. The saddest event which took place during the period under report was the demise of His Most Gracious Imperial Majesty King Emperor George V. As soon as

news was received of his illness, prayers were offered on the 20th January, 1936, by the Muslim, Hindu and Jain populace of the State in their respective religious places for the restoration of health to His late Majesty; but when the sad news of his demise was received, all offices, courts and schools were closed and a Hartal was observed in the State for three days from 21st January 1936. A royal salute of 101 guns at an interval of one minute was fired. The State flag was half-masted. All the offices, courts and schools were again closed on the 28th January, the day of the Funeral. Prayers were offered and all amusements and entertainments were suspended. A salute of 71 guns was fired at an interval of one minute.

37. Bai Shri Sejbai Saheba, elder sister of His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur and Bai Shri Parambai Saheba, aunt of His Highness, passed away on the 13th April, and 8th October, 1935 respectively.

38. When His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VIII was proclaimed Emperor of India on 23rd January 1936 a Royal salute of 101 guns was fired, and the day was observed as a holiday.

39. His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Willingdon and Her Excellency the Countess of Willingdon were to pay a visit to Palanpur on the 23rd January 1936 and His Excellency was to inaugurate the opening ceremony of the Kirti Sta

The visit was, however, cancelled on account of the serious illness of His late Imperial Majesty King-Emperor George V. This was a very great disappointment to His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur.

40. The Broadcast message of His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Willingdon on the occasion of the Accession to the throne of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VIII was translated into Gujarati and widely published in the State.

41. His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur was pleased to promulgate during the period under report legislation regarding offences in connection with seditious or defamatory speeches, acts and writings etc. (Vide Huzur Office Tharav No. 8 dated 21-1-1936).

42. His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur was pleased to sanction the adoption with certain modifications with effect from the 1st January 1936, of the Indian Penal Code (Act 45 of 1860) with subsequent amendments. (Vide Huzur Office Notification No. 14, dated 18-6-1936).

43. His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur was pleased to sanction the promulgation of the revised Criminal Procedure Code for the Palanpur State which has come into force from the 1st January 1937. (Vide Huzur Office Notification No. 12 dated 18-6-1936 ).

44. Easement questions are disposed of in this State according to the spirit of "The Indian Easement Act" of 1882. His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur was pleased to sanction certain modifications which have become applicable from the 1st November 1936. ( Vide Huzur Office Tharav No. 20 dated 24-7-1936 ).

45. With effect from 12-9-36, His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur was pleased to promulgate the application of Italian Loans and Credits Prohibition Ordinance No. III, but it was subsequently withdrawn with effect from the 15th July 1936. ( Vide Huzur Office Tharav No. 345 dated 1-2-1936 and No. 1122, dated 8-8-1936 ).

46. His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur was pleased to sanction the Christian Marriage Act for the Palanpur State with effect from the 1st November 1936. ( Vide Huzur Office Tharav No. 40 dated 18-9-1936 ).

47. His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur was pleased to confer upon Captain Mian Shri Ahmed Khan Dost Muhammed Khan Lohani of Sangra, the following honours:—

1. Wearing gold on the leg.
2. "Dohri Tazim".

48. Consequent upon the failure of the monsoon this year and the disastrous conditions caused thereby the State had to negotiate with the Bhavnagar State for a loan of

Rs. 1,00,000/- (one lac) at 5% to help the State agriculturists by giving them Takkavi Loans for sinking wells etc.

49. The State having joined the Match Excise Duty Scheme during the year 1933-34, it has received as share from the pool for the years 1934-35 and 1935-36.

### **His Highness' Tour.**

50. His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur went to Delhi on the 7th February, 1935, and stayed there till the 19th.

51. His Highness accompanied by Namdar Nawabzada Shri Iqbal Muhammed Khan Bahadur, the Heir-Apparent, again went to Delhi on the 23rd March 1936.

52. His Highness went to Limbdi on the 6th April, 1935, and stayed there till the 9th on the occasion of His Highness the Thakore Saheb's Silver Jubilee.

53. His Highness went to Mt. Abu on the 23rd May 1935 and stayed there till the 10th July 1935. His Highness, Her Highness and the Nawabzada Saheb again went to Mt. Abu on the 11th May 1936 and stayed there upto the 26th June 1936.

54. His Highness accompanied by Namdar Nawabzada Shri Iqbal Muhammed Khan Bahadur the Heir-apparent went to Bombay on the 25th October and returned to Palanpur on the 5th November 1935. His Highness again went to Bombay on the 29th January 1936 and returned to

Palanpur on the 4th February 1936. His Highness and the Nawabzada Saheb again visited Bombay, on the 20th August 1936, from where the Nawabzada Saheb went to Poona for a change.

55. His Highness and the Nawabzada Saheb went to Bikaner on the 5th October 1936.

### **Distinguished Visitors.**

56. Among the distinguished visitors who visited Palanpur during the period under report were Their Highnesses the Maharaja Saheb of Kashmir and Jodhpur, the Maharaja Saheb and Maharani Saheba of Bikaner and party, Their Highnesses the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar, Porbandar, Limbdi and Danta, the Raja Sahebs of Bhinai and Jasdan, Shree Maharaj Kumar Saheb of Bikaner, the Yuvraj Saheb and Rajrana Shri Pratapsinghji Saheb of Limbdi, the Thakore Sahebs of Mansa and Sudasana, Sir Ali Muhammed Khan Dehlavi, Kt., Bar-at-Law, J. P., Sir P. D. Pattani, K.C.I.E., Dr. V. L. Parmar, and Mr. and Miss Pavri.

57. His Excellency Field - Marshal Sir Philip W. Chetwode, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., K.C.M G., D.S.O., Commander-in-Chief in India paid a visit to Palanpur on the 12th December 1934 and was accompanied by Lieutenant General Sir William Bartholomew, Lt. - Colonel Scott and Captain Harford A.D.C.

58. Captain E. W. Fletcher, General Campbell, Major

and Mrs. Rich, Colonel and Mrs. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Cotesworth, and Major C.E.U. Bremner, were the European guests who visited Palanpur during the period under report.

59. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and the Lady Brabourne halted at Palanpur on the 30th December 1934 and had tea at the Palace.

60. Her Excellency Lady Chetwode arrived here on the 21st April 1935.

61. The Hon'ble Sir Courtenay Latimer, C.S.I; C.I.E; I.C.S; Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India, came to Palanpur on the 9th August 1935.

62. Colonel H. M. Wightwick, Resident, Western Rajputana States, visited Palanpur on the 11th December, 1934, 13th January, 1935, 28th September, 1935, 24th December, 1935, and 25th March, 1936.

63. Major General A.M. Mills, C.B., D.S.O., Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces, visited Palanpur on the 21st September 1936.

64. At the special request of His Highness, His Excellency Lord Brabourne and the Lady Brabourne paid a visit to Palanpur. They arrived on the 24th December 1935, the arrival being private and left Palanpur on the 28th December 1935. His Excellency was accompanied by Mr. C. H. Bristow

B.A., Private Secretary and two A.D.C's. His Highness took them to Mount Abu and also made special arrangements for them to witness the Id Procession in Palanpur.

### **Personnel.**

65. Mr. N. S. Talwar was appointed Personal Secretary to His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur on the 21st May 1935.

66. Mr. Chunilal M. Joshi, was appointed Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur on the 1st August, 1935.

67. Mr. S. J. Shah, B.A., Deesa Tehsildar and First Class Magistrate, died a premature death on the 9th October, 1935. He served the State for over 9 years and had ably discharged his duties as Tehsildar, First Class Magistrate and Municipal President, Deesa.

68. Dhanera Tehsildar, Mr. Chhabjimian M. Syed was appointed Tehsildar and First Class Magistrate, Deesa, with effect from the 24th October, 1935.

69. Mr. P. A. Kothari, High Court Pleader, was Diwani Nyayadhish for the Talukas of Wadgam and Gadh in addition to his duties as Registrar in the Judicial Adviser's Court.

70. Khangi Karbhari, Mr. Lallubhai Bhikhabhai Mehta, B.A., died on the 9th May 1936. He served the State



for over 38 years and had ably discharged his duties. The death of such an experienced officer is a great loss to the State.

71. Mr. Chhaganlal Bhikhabhai Bhatt, Survey Kamdar, resigned his appointment.

72. Mr. A. S. Syed, M.B., B.S., ( Bombay ), L.M. ( Dublin ), M.R.C.S., ( England ), L.R.C.P. ( London ), D.T.M. & H., was appointed Assistant to the Chief Medical Officer.

73. Forest Officer, Mr. Maganlal G. Desai, B. Ag. has been appointed to officiate as Dhanera Tehsildar in addition to his duties.

## CHAPTER II.

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### **Land Administration.**

74. The charge of the Revenue Department for the period under report was held by Revenue Minister Mr. Khodabhai Somabhai Desai, B.A.

### **Land Revenue.**

75. The land revenue of the State was Rs. 5,02,236 and Rs. 4,81,966 during the years 1934-35 and 1935-36 respectively.

76. Land is held by Rajput and Koli Thakardas, Bhayats, Patawats, Inamdars, Dharmada holders and by cultivators as tenants-at-will.

77. The system of assessment in practice is chiefly cash assessment. For revenue purposes the State is divided into 7 Mahals with a separate Tehsildar for each.

78. The rain-fall at Palanpur during the years 1934-35 and 1935-36 was 22 inches 39 cents and 12 inches 72 cents respectively. The minimum rainfall required for

agricultural purposes is 25 inches. The year 1935-36 was thus a year of scarcity.

### **Cattle.**

79. There was an epidemic of small-pox among cattle in the Panthawada Taluka in the year 1934-35.

### **Wells.**

80. 23 new wells were sunk during the year 1934-35 while 200 were sunk during the year 1935-36. As the wells at the close of the year 1933-34 were 5850, the total number of wells in the State should have been 6073; but a census of wells carried out by the Revenue Department shows that the actual number of existing wells was only 5751 at the close of the year 1935-36.

### **Agriculture.**

81. Cotton cultivation rose from 1,708 acres to 2,331 acres during the year 1934-35, while it fell to 1,890 acres during the year 1935-36.

82. As observed in the previous year's report, His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur has been pleased to sanction a scheme by which an amount of Rs. 20,000/- is annually earmarked for loans to cultivators to sink new wells at the low rate of  $3\frac{1}{8}\%$  interest. Only simple interest is charged and the amount is recovered within ten years by

annual instalments to be fixed after considering the condition of the cultivators.

#### **Takavi.**

83. Needy cultivators are also given Takavi advances for their agricultural requirements according to their needs. During the year 1934-35 and 1935-36 Rs. 1,100/- and 1,200/- were respectively advanced.

84. During the year 1934-35 the Survey Department carried out the survey of Bapla Jagir village Kundi and the classification of Moria village. It had also commenced Round Survey of village Bhakhar Nanavas in the Palanpur Taluka. During the year 1935-36 it carried out survey of village Wasda Latia in the Deesa Taluka and made classification of Mumanvas village in the Wadgam Taluka. It also carried out the survey of Rajpur Jagir village and prepared the necessary papers.

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## CHAPTER III.

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### **Law and Order, Body Guard.**

85. The Body Guard consisted of 45 units and was maintained at a cost of Rs. 18,437/- and Rs. 21,347/- during the years 1934-35 and 1935-36.

### **Infantry.**

86. The "Iqbal Infantry" consisted of 163 men and was maintained at a cost of Rs. 42,133/- and Rs. 43,367/- during the years 1934-35 and 1935-36 respectively. A bagpipe band has been maintained since the year 1926-27.

### **Bargir Sowars.**

87. The men of the Bargir Sowars and gunners numbered 127 and 133 and were maintained at a cost of Rs. 14,559 and Rs. 13,648 respectively during the two years under report.

### **Police.**

88. The strength of the State Police during the period under report is given below:—

Year.	Officers including Jamadars.	Mounted	Foot.	Total.	Annual Cost.	Remarks
1934-35	30	47	311	388	73,300	50
1935-36	30	47	311	388	73,330	47 orderlies etc.

89. The work of the Police is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Value of Property Stolen.	Recovery.	Percentage of recovery.	Remarks.
1934-35	20,236	6,415	31.7	
1935-36	25,077	10,573	42.1	

### Criminal Justice.

90. The following tables give details of the working of the Criminal Courts:—

Year.	Number of offences.	Number brought to trial.	Discharged.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Under trial at the end of the year.
1934-35	388	1,281	259	423	236	20	3	340
1935-36	422	1,199	146	442	173	19	8	411

91. The result of the criminal justice according to the individual courts can be seen from the following table:—

Name of Court.	Number of offences.		Number of accused dealt with.		Number disposed of.	
	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
Sessions Court. ...	6	7	18	13	18	13
Sar Nyayadhish Court	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palanpur City First Class Foujdari Nyayadhish Court.	93	96	231	191	231	191
Taluka First Class Foujdari Nyayadhish Court.	157	165	691	561	691	561
Deesa First Class Magistrate Court.	18	29	56	101	56	101
Deesa Dhanera Munsiff Court.	61	73	168	211	168	211
Dhanera Nyayadhish Court.	14	11	35	22	35	22
Panthawada Nyayadhish Court.	32	25	53	54	53	54
Gadh Nyayadhish Court.	3	6	14	14	14	14
Wadgam Nyayadhish Court.	1	5	9	13	9	13
Dabhela Peta Nyayadhish Court.	3	1	6	6	6	6
Bapla Second Class Magistrate Court.	0	4	0	13	0	13

## 92. Appeals.

Tribunal.	Number of applications.		Disposed of.		Remarks.
	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935 36	
Huzur Court.	22	5	16	4	
Appellate Court.	28	42	26	39	

## 93. Civil Courts.

## Total of Civil Suits.

Year.	Number of suits	Value.	Disposed of.	Average duration	Pending at the end of the year.	Remarks
1934-35	3,310	2,50,271	1,827	Y.M.D. 1-1-7	1,483	
1935-36	3,235	3,08,222	1,832	1-1-2	1,402	



## 94. Execution of Decrees.

Year.	Applications.	Valuation.	Disposed of	Remarks.
1934-35	4,863	4,80,070	927	
1935-36	5,220	5,60,886	2,153	

## 95. Civil Appeals.

Year.	Number of appeals.	Valuation.	Disposed of	Pending at the end of the year.	Average duration.
1934-35	107	28,973	84	23	Y.M.D. 0-4-20
1935-36	132	46,704	99	33	0-4-16

## 96. Jail and Lock-ups,

Year.	Number of accused.	Daily average.	Cost.	Average duration of accused under trial.
1934-35	359	92.94	2,863	Y, M, D. 0-2 -8
1935-36	373	95.02	2,615	0-4-20

There is a Central Jail at Palanpur and six Lock-ups in the Mahals.

## 97. Registration.

Year.	Documents presented.	Documents registered.	Value of documents registered.	Fees.	Remarks.
1934-35	504	500	3,96,939	2,207	
1935-36	523	521	5,12,912	2,623	

## 98. Extradition.

Year.	Surrendered to Palanpur.		Surrendered by Palanpur.		Remarks.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
1934-35	14	19	10	10	
1935-36	16	27	9	13	

## Poor House.

99. The Sher Muhommed Khan Mohtajkhana was maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,138/- and Rs. 1,150/- during the years 1934-35 and 1935-36 and maintained an average daily number of 9 and 10 inmates respectively during these years.

## Municipalities.

100. The Palanpur City Municipality was maintained at a cost of Rs. 24,464/- and Rs. 30,463/- during the years 1934-35 and 1935-36. The annual Government grant of Rs. 14,000/- was continued to be paid during the period under report.

101. The Deesa Municipality was maintained at a cost of Rs. 29,272/- during the year 1934-35 (1-4-1934 to 31-3-1935). With a view to make the official year of the Deesa Municipality correspond with the official year of the State, viz. from 1st November to 31st October, it was decided by the Deesa Municipality to include the period from 1-4-35 to 30-9-1936 in the year 1935-36, while the year 1936-37 will embrace the period of 13 months from 1-10-36 to 31-10-1937. The expenditure for the 18 months of the year 1935-36 was Rs. 41,668/-. The State continued to pay to the Municipality a grant of Rs. 2,000/- per annum.

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## CHAPTER IV.

### Production & Distribution.

102. The total rainfall at Palanpur was 22 inches 39 cents and 12 inches 72 cents during the years 1934-35 and 1935-36 respectively. The average rainfall of the last 5 years was 34 inches 88 cents.

### Wages and Labour.

103. The prices of food grains per maund of 40 seers prevailing during the years under report are given below:—

Year.	Wheat.	Bajari.	Jowari.	Mung.	Math.	Adad.	Gram.	Rice.	China.	Ghee.	Sweet oil.	Rape-seed oil.	Remarks.
1934-35	1-8	1-4	1-2	1-7	1-0	1-5	1-22	9-0	15-15	19-0	7-0	6-8	
1935-36	1-14	1-8	1-6	2-1	1-4	1-12	1-8	3-0	1-2	22-0	8-0	8-0	

### Forest.

104. The forest revenue amounted to Rs. 12,648/- and Rs. 11,817/- during the years 1934-35 and 1935-36 respectively.

### Public Works Department.

105. The expenditure of the Public Works Department was Rs. 1,97,762 and Rs. 1,04,612/- during the years 1934-35 and 1935-36 respectively. The distribution of expenditure of the Department is given below:—

Nature of work.	1934-35.	1935-36.
I. ORIGINAL WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings. ...	87,435	36,312
Roads. ...	4,734	8,071
Miscellaneous ...	52,699	29,523
II. REPAIRS.		
Buildings. ...	36,373	19,751
Roads. ...	11,002	5,800
Miscellaneous ...	5,519	5,155

### Railway.

106. The Palanpur State Railway runs entirely within the State territory, a distance of 17.11 miles from Palanpur to Deesa. The State is the sole proprietor of this Railway from the 1st April, 1934. The net income for the two years ending 31st March 1935 and 1936 was Rs. 40,186/- and Rs. 49,253/- respectively.

### Posts & Telegraphs.

107. There are two combined Post and Telegraph Offices, one in Palanpur and the other in Deesa, and the following ten Branch Post Offices in the Districts:—

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. Shri Amirgadh. | 6. Juna Deesa. |
| 2. Chandisar.     | 7. Kanodar.    |
| 3. Chhapi.        | 8. Khimat.     |
| 4. Dhanera.       | 9. Meta.       |
| 5. Gadh.          | 10. Wadgam.    |

108. There were at the end of the year 1933-34, 57 letter-boxes in this State. Out of these one was withdrawn, while three were newly placed during the period under report which brings the total number of letter-boxes in the State to 59 at the end of the year 1935-36.

### Births and Deaths.

109. The total number of births in 1935-36 was 3677 against 3231 in 1934-35. The total number of deaths in 1935-36 was 3288 against 3834 in 1934-35. The ratio of births and deaths per thousand of population is given below:—

	1934-35.	1935-36.
Births.	12.2	13.9
Deaths.	14.4	12.4

### Excise and Opium.

110. The Excise and opium revenue amounted to Rs. 2,04,306/- and 2,01,940/- during the years 1934-35 and 1935-36 respectively.

### Customs.

111. The revenue from customs during the years 1934-35 and 1935-36 amounted to Rs. 3,12,990/- and Rs. 3,29,328/- respectively.

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## CHAPTER V.

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### Revenue and Finance.

#### Receipts.

112. The year 1935-36 opened with a balance of Rs. 80,083/- against Rs. 80,005/- in 1934-35. The net total receipts in 1935-36 amounted to Rs. 12,42,983/- against Rs 11,68,394/- in 1934-35.

#### Expenditure.

113. The total net expenditure in 1935-36 amounted to Rs. 10,85,343/- against Rs. 11,94,360/- in 1934-35.

114. The Appendix given at the end of the report gives details.

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## CHAPTER VI.

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### Vital Statistics.

#### Palanpur Hospitals.

115. In Palanpur and Deesa there are State Hospitals, the one at Palanpur being known as Goodfellow Hospital. There are besides two dispensaries at Juna Deesa and Dhanera.

#### Goodfellow Hospital, Palanpur.

116. The Goodfellow Hospital affords accommodation for 25 male and female indoor patients.

117. The total number of out-patients treated at the Goodfellow Hospital during the year 1935-36 was 18,792 against 17,965 last year. The number of in-patients was 321 against 363 last year. Out of these, 278 against 313 were discharged cured, 30 against 40 absented themselves, 7 against 5 died and 6 against 5 remained under treatment. The daily average of in-patients was 11.75 against 12.9 and that of out-patients was 256.45 against 284.4 last year.

118. The total number of Pneumo-thorax done during the year 1935-36 was 21 against 36 last year.

119. The number of postmortem examinations was 13 against 5 last year, while that of medico-legal cases was 380 against 292 last year.

120. The maximum temperature at Palanpur was 112° against 111°, while the minimum temperature was 47° against 39° last year.

121. The total rainfall recorded at Palanpur was 12.72 inches against 22.39 inches last year.

122. The number of deaths in the town of Palanpur was 759 against 884 last year. The death ratio per thousand of population was 37.3 against 43.4 last year. There were 16 deaths from small-pox during the year 1935-36 against 350 last year.

123. The chief prevailing diseases were diseases of the eye, ear, skin, digestion, malarial fever, ulcers and abscesses etc.

124. The total expenditure of the Goodfellow Hospital amounted to Rs. 22,738/- against 23,169/- last year.

#### **Deesa Mahal Hospital.**

125. The Deesa Mahal Hospital affords accommodation for 6 indoor patients.

126. The total number of out-patients during the

year 1935-36 was 8,831 against 9,988 last year. The number of in-patients was 114 against 127 last year. Out of these, 112 against 121 were discharged cured, none against 2 absented, 2 against 1 died and none remained under treatment against 3 last year. The daily average of in-patients was 3.5 against 5 and that of out-patients was 106 against 108 last year.

127. The total number of major surgical operations was 1 against 1 and that of minor operations was 538 against 561 last year.

128. The number of postmortem examinations was 8 against 6 last year, while that of medico-legal cases was 124 against 149 last year.

129. The maximum temperature at Deesa was 108° against 114°, while the minimum temperature was 42° against 32° last year.

130. The total rainfall recorded was 11.38 inches against 24 inches last year.

131. The total expenditure of the Deesa Mahal Hospital amounted to Rs. 4,392/- against 4,312/- last year.

#### **Juna Deesa Dispensary,**

132. The total number of out-patients was 2,445 against 2,301 last year. The daily average was 37 against 31 last year.

133. The total number of minor operations performed was 183 against 173 last year.

134. The maximum temperature at Juna Deesa was  $113^{\circ}$  against  $113^{\circ}$  and the minimum was  $50^{\circ}$  against  $38^{\circ}$  last year.

135. The total expenditure of the Juna Deesa Dispensary amounted to Rs. 744/- against Rs. 700/- last year.

#### Dhanera Dispensary.

136. The total number of out-patients was 2,370 against 1,780 last year. The daily average was 25 against 23.02 last year.

137. The total number of minor operations performed was 94 against 91 last year.

138. The maximum temperature at Dhanera was  $114^{\circ}$  against  $114^{\circ}$  and the minimum was  $48^{\circ}$  against  $32^{\circ}$  last year.

139. The number of postmortem examinations was 4 against 4, while that of medico-legal cases, was 38 against 21 last year.

140. The expenditure of the Dhanera Dispensary amounted to Rs. 1,025/- against Rs. 962/- last year.

#### Vaccination.

141. The number of persons vaccinated was 6,771 against 9,555 last year.

142. The following table gives full details:—

Year.	Primary vaccination.				Revaccination.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Success-ful.	Male	Female.	Total.	Success-ful.
1934-35	4,485	3,883	8,368	7,630	956	231	1,187	1,005
1935-36.	3,585	3,174	6,759	6,067	9	3	12	11

143. The percentage of primary successful vaccination was 89.76 against 89.0 last year.

144. The total expenditure of the Vaccination Department amounted to Rs. 1,520/- against Rs. 1,681/- last year.

145. The average cost of each successful vaccination was Re. 0-3-8 against Re. 0-3-3.7 last year

146. There is also one Dispensary at Kanodar called "Shri Sher Mahommed Khan Dispensary."

147. Besides these Institutions there is in the town of Palanpur a Dispensary financed out of the Trust Fund of Zaveri Mangalji Vamalsi. A Hospital for women and children with a qualified Lady Doctor started by the Female Hospital Trust Fund is doing splendid work and is a great boon to

the public and has proved worthy of the object of its founders. His Highness has been pleased to hand over to the Female Hospital Trust a State building on the Shergunj Road for the Female Hospital.

148. The indigenous Unani and Ayurvedic systems of medicine are receiving support from His Highness.

149. The State Physician Abdul Aziz Garib Hakim treated 12,686 patients during the year 1935-36 against 14,617 during the previous year. The institution is maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 1,248.

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## CHAPTER VII.

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### Education.

150. The total number of boys and girls receiving education was 4,273 against 4,340 last year.

151. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 64,137/~ against Rs. 61,359/- last year.

152. The Deesa Municipality maintains an Anglo-Vernacular School and two Gujarati Schools. Besides these Schools there are two Mission Schools and one Urdu Gujarati School in Deesa.

### Vernacular Schools.

153. The following tables give the number of boys and



girls according to standards and communities receiving education in the vernacular schools:—

Standard.	1934-35.			1935-36.			Remarks.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
VII	40	0	40	38	0	38	
VI	57	4	61	58	2	60	
V	198	5	203	135	10	145	
IV	360	24	384	333	17	350	
III	412	36	448	423	22	445	
II	477	38	515	471	42	513	
I	428	47	475	444	38	482	
Infant Class	839	88	927	859	90	949	
TOTAL.	2,811	242	3,053	2,761	221	2,982	

No.	Classes.	1934-35.	1935-36.	Remarks.
1	Brahmins. { Boys Girls	257 52	272 48	
2	Jains. { Boys Girls	564 91	508 105	
3	Other Hindus { Boys Girls	1,323 89	1,322 56	
4	Muhommedans. { Boys Girls	666 10	658 12	
5	Parsis. { Boys Girls	1 0	0 0	
6	Native Christians. { Boys Girls	0 0	1 0	
7	Jews. { Boys Girls	0 0	0 0	
	Boys { Girls { Total	2,811 242	2,761 221	
	Grand Total. ...	3,053	2,982	

154 6 and 11 students came out successful at the Vernacular Final Examination during the years 1934-35 and 1935-36 respectively.

155. One new Grant-in-Aid (Vernacular) School was opened during the year 1934-35 at Bhutedi. Thus there were 18 Grant-in-Aid Vernacular Schools during the year 1934-35, while two of them having been converted into State Schools the number of Grant-in-Aid Schools was 16 during the year 1935-36.

Serial No.	Name of the School.	Students 1934-35.	Students 1935-36.	Remarks.
1	Palanpur	30	33	
2	Teniwada.	22	0	
3	Moria.	0	0	
4	Dhakha.	0	0	
5	Gadh.	0	0	
6	Juna Deesa.	28	0	
7	Kodram.	25	26	
8	Chitroda.	0	0	
9	Kaleda.	0	0	
10	Bhildi.	0	0	
11	Zerada.	26	19	
12	Aseda.	0	0	
13	Shri Amirgadh.	0	0	
14	Chhapi.	0	0	
15	Rasana	0	0	
16	Bhutedi.	36	40	
	Total. ...	167	118	

### Other Primary Schools.

156. Besides these institutions there were other 42 and 39 schools wherein 1,489 and 1,428 students received primary education during the years 1934-35 and 1935-36 respectively.

### English Education.

157. The following two tables will show the number of boys and girls and the percentage of their attendance and their classification according to their castes:—

No.	Description.	1934-35.	1935-36	Remarks
1	Number of boys and girls on roll.	578+11. =589	565+16. =581	*Girls.
2	Average monthly number.	584	538	
3	Average daily attendance.	534.1	537.2	
4	Percentage of daily attendance.	91.1	92.1	
5				
6	Boys and girls studying a classical language.	227	257	
7	Boys and Girls studying vernacular language.	559	581	
	Fees received. Rs.	4,129.	Rs.4,346.	

No.	Class.	1934-35.	1935-36.	Remarks.
1	Brahmins.	88	84	
2	Jains.	267	269	
3	Other Hindus.	125	116	
4	Muhommedans.	109	111	
5	Parsis.	0	0	
6	Native Christians.	0	1	
Total. ...		589	581	

158. The total number of boys and girls receiving English education in 1935-36 was 565 and 16 against 578 and 11 respectively in the previous year. The rate of fees continued to be the same as last year. 30% Hindus and 43% Musalmans as also the children of agriculturists are taught free.

159. The following table gives the results of examinations of all the standards:

Standard	1934-35.		1935-36.		Remarks.
	Number Presented.	Number passed.	Number presented.	Number passed.	
VI a.	44	14	30	11	
VI b.			27	7	
V a.	34	12	26	7	
V b.	35	12	29	7	
IV a.	24	5	40	11	
IV b.	26	6	34	12	
IV c.	25	7	...	...	
III a.	39	23	31	17	
III b.	38	24	36	20	
III c.	...	...	37	17	
II a.	33	22	24	16	
II b.	29	21	25	14	
II c.	32	17	25	15	
II d.	32	22	24	15	
I a.	31	11	22	12	
I b.	30	21	33	18	
I c.	31	22	31	16	
I d.	32	23	32	22	
TOTAL.	515	262	506	237	

160. The High School sent up 44 candidates for the University Matriculation Examination in March 1936, against 52 last year, out of which 17 against 17 came out successful which gives a percentage of 38.7 against 33 last year.

161. Out of the 11 students against 15 sent up for the Elementary Drawing Examination 5 against 5 came out successful, while out of the 5 students against 5 sent up for the Intermediate Drawing Examination, 5 against 4 came out successful.

162. Physical training of the boys is looked after by a Drill Master and cricket and football are being encouraged.

### Scholarships.

163. The following scholarships, prizes and medals are awarded to the students in the High School:—

No.	Name of Scholarship, prize or medal.	To whom awarded.	Yearly amount.	Remarks.
	Sir George Clarke Scholarship.	Students studying in a College.	576-0-0	

2	Thakore Shri Daulat-sinhji Scholarship.	Stds. I to VII.	300-0-0	
3	The Iqbal Prize.	1st at the University.	17-8-0	
4	Annual Prizes (in books).	Stds. I to VII	200-0-0	For general proficiency.
5	Shri Sher Muhommed Khanji Prize (in books.)	Stds. I to VII	94-8-0	In particular subjects.
6	Shri Sher Muhommed Khanji Medals.	Stds. VII & VI	16-4-0	Do.
7	Hathi Mehta Scholarship.	Std. VII	42-0-0	To the student who stands 1st at the annual examination. Std. VI
8	Doctor Chandulal Lallubhai Scholarship.	Std. VII	36-0-0	To the student who stands 1st at the examination. Std.
9	Doctor Chandulal Lallubhai Scholarship No. 2.	Std. VI	36-0-0	
10	Dehlavi Scholarship.	Std. VII		
11	Gulabkhan Sisodhi Scholarship.	Std. VII		



12	Subhanbibi Scholarship.	Std. V	36-0-0	To the 1st among Muhommedans at the annual examination of Std. IV.
13	Subhanbibi Prize ( in books ).	Std. V	2-8-0	To the 2nd among Muhommedans at the annual examination of Std. IV.
14	Talakchand Manchand Scholarship.	Std. V	24-0-0	To a Hindu, other than a Brahmin or Banla.
15	Dr. Keshavlal Parikh Medal.	Std. VII	A shield with 16 Medals (1935 to 1950).	A silver medal to be awarded to a student of the Palanpur High School who stands first at the University Matriculation Examination.
16	Dhimantraï Bhanusharker Purohit Sanskrit Prize.	Stds. VI & VII	7-0-0	To be awarded to students who stand first in Sanskrit in Stds. V and VI.
17	Navnit Prize.	III	3-8-0	To be awarded to 1st in Std. II.
TOTAL.		Rs.	1,493-4-0.	

164. In addition to the scholarships and prizes mentioned above, His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur has been pleased to sanction the following special grants to needy students during the period under report.

No.	Name of Student.	Studying in.	Amount.	Remarks.
		1934-35	Rs.	
1	Mohanlal Chelabhai Visnagra.	Kala Bhuvan.	240-0-0	
2	Narottam Bhaichand.	Do.	240-0-0	
3	Hayatkhan Nurkhan Baloch.	Arts College.	172-0-0	
4	Mahommed Umar Khan Shamsher Khan	Do.	144-0-0	Monthly scholarship.
		1935-36		
5	Mohanlal Chelabhai Visnagra.	Kala Bhuvan.	240-0-0	
6	Narottam Bhaichand.	Do.	180-0-0	Monthly scholarship.
7	Mahommed Umar Khan Shamsher Khan	Gujarat College.	144-0-0	Monthly scholarship.
8	Manilal Nathlal Shah	Tailoring College, Rajkot.	200-0-0	Lump sum.
		TOTAL Rs.	2,329-0-0	

165. Jamadar Gallubhai of Madana donated Rs. 50/- in cash for giving books to the poor Muhommedan students.

166. Dr. Keshavlal Malukchand Parikh, M.B., B.S., of Ahmedabad has, in commemoration of His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur's 53rd birthday, presented a silver shield with 16 silver plaques for being given successively for 16 years from 1935 to 1950 to the student who stands first at the Matriculation Examination from the Palanpur High School.

167. Mr. Bhanushanker Umiashanker Purohit, L.C.P. & S., has donated a sum of Rs. 200/- to establish two prizes from the interest thereof in memory of his deceased son called "Dhimantraï Bhanushanker Purohit Prize" to be given in books to the students who secure the highest number of marks in Sanskrit in standards VI & V at the annual examination respectively irrespective of caste or creed.

168. Mr. Chunilal Muliram Joshi has donated a sum of Rs. 103/- to establish a prize called "Navnit Prize" in memory of his deceased son which is to be given to a student, irrespective of his caste or creed, who stands first at the annual examination of Std. II.

### **Prize Distribution.**

169. On the 2nd November 1934, His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur distributed prizes to the successful

students of the Palanpur High School in the presence of a large gathering of officers and citizens.

170. Besides the High School at Palanpur there is one State Middle School at Kanodar, which teaches upto the second standard. The A. V. School at Juna Deesa was converted into a Composite School during the year 1933-34. There are also two Middle Schools at Panthawada. The State-aided Sir Charles Watson Deesa Municipal Middle School teaches upto the Vth Standard.

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## CHAPTER VIII.

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### Miscellaneous.

#### Printing Presses.

171. There are two Printing Presses in the State, one the "Palanpur Rajya Bhakta Printing Press," in Palanpur and the other in Deesa.

#### Libraries.

172. There are 5 libraries in Palanpur, namely, the Victoria Jubilee Institute Library, Safi Library, and 3 Jain Libraries, while there is one library in Deesa.

#### Fair.

173. The annual fair of the Murshid Ali Peer Saheb was held in Palanpur with the usual success.

**Club.**

174. There is a State Club called the King-Emperor George V Club, which affords facilities for indoor and outdoor games to its members.

**Holidays.**

175. Beyond the Gazetted Holidays, the offices were closed on the following auspicious occasions:—

Silver Jubilee of His Most Gracious Late Imperial Majesty King Emperor George V.	}	6th May 1935, and 11th May 1935.
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Betrothal of Nawabzada Shri Iqbal Muhammed Khan Bahadur, the Heir-Apparent.	}	20th October 1935.
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Proclamation of the Accession of His Most Gracious Imperial Majesty King-Emperor Edward VIII.	}	23rd January 1936.
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Wedding of Nawabzada Shri Iqbal Muhammed Khan Bahadur, the Heir-Apparent.	}	12th February 1936. 23rd February 1936. 6th March 1936 9th to 13th March 1936
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His Highness' promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and appointment as A.D C. to His Imperial Majesty King Edward VIII. } 23rd September 1936.

176 The offices were also closed on account of the sad demise of:—

1. His Most Gracious Imperial Majesty King-Emperor George V. } From 21st to 23rd January 1936.
2. Funeral day of His Most Gracious Imperial Majesty King-Emperor George V. } On 28th January 1936.
3. Bai Shri Sejbai Saheba. } From 14th April 1935. to 16th April 1935.
4. Bai Shri Parambai Saheba. } On 8th October 1935.
5. Mr. S. J. Shah, B. A., Tehsildar and First Class Magistrate, Deesa. } On 10th October 1935.
6. Mr. Lallubhai Bhikhabhai Mehta, B.A., Khandi Karbhari } On 9th May, 1936.

177. On the whole the period under report was marked by steady and satisfactory progress.

Huzur Office,  
PALANPUR,  
29th September 1937.

}

Sd/- D. V. Patwari.

Acting Wazir,  
Palanpur State.



# Particulars of receipts and expenditure in the Palanpur State

No.	Receipts.	Amount for 1934-35.			Amount for 1935-36.			Remarks.
1	Land Revenue	502235	14	6	481966	3	5	
2	Local cess except on land	15384	6	1	15831	10	4	
3	Customs	285702	10	0	299719	5	0	
4	Opium and Abkari	204306	5	9	201939	9	0	
5	Stamps and Registration	34385	7	3	35800	14	3	
6	Forest	12648	5	7	11816	12	10	
7	Hatghai and Land Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Interest	5348	6	6	4827	9	6	
9	Gardens	278	0	0	282	0	0	
10	Municipality	4	9	6	2	10	0	
11	Political	40044	5	5	40703	7	11	
12	Railways	40223	15	2	48823	4	5	
13	Law and Justice	6158	0	7	6734	0	1	
14	Jail	2	8	0	4	4	0	
15	Police	224	8	0	444	0	0	
16	Education	4612	10	0	4826	4	0	
17	Survey Department	142	4	8	330	5	11	
18	Palace	...	...	...	60182	9	0	
19	Miscellaneous	11388	5	4	17123	1	11	
20	Recoveries	5003	2	8	11625	5	9	
	Total ...	1168393	13	0	1242983	5	4	
21	Debts	14551	7	10	16870	10	11	
22	Deposits repayable	107965	12	8	107618	12	9	
23	Advances recovered	351103	10	11	238014	4	7	
24	Investments	36751	12	8	25526	15	11	
	Total ...	1678766	9	1	1631014	1	6	
	Opening balance...	80004	12	2	80082	15	5	
	Grand Total...	1758771	5	3	1711097	0	11	

Huzur Office,  
Palanpur, 29th September 1937.

from 1st November 1934, to 31st October 1936.

No.	Disbursements.	Amount for 1934-35.			Amount for 1935-36.			Remarks.
1	General Administration & Finance	26471	4	8	28764	7	1	
2	Land Revenue	75044	7	0	69830	7	1	
3	Survey Department	6479	15	11	5513	3	5	
4	Customs	21164	15	9	22040	2	1	
5	Opium and Abkari	34716	6	7	38891	2	8	
6	Stamps and Registration	3476	11	0	2034	1	0	
7	Law and Justice	28710	4	0	26996	7	8	
8	Jail	4698	12	9	4647	3	10	
9	Police	73300	6	10	73329	9	9	
10	Sirbandhi	11401	13	0	11180	0	0	
11	Top & Gadikhana Military	67276	5	5	70844	1	4	
12	Municipality	33400	0	0	23800	0	0	
13	Forest	6538	12	5	5829	6	3	
14	Vera, Vadi, Gardens & Agriculture	20619	11	6	20208	1	4	
15	Medical	32071	10	1	30156	12	0	
16	Hatghar & Land Department	2306	6	0	2307	6	5	
17	Public Works Department	197762	6	7	104611	8	2	
18	Political	65336	0	6	41134	4	11	
19	Interest	16672	5	2	17796	14	2	
20	Bardasi Khata	22433	1	11	8145	9	5	
21	Festivals & Ceremonials	1086	9	8	200	14	11	
22	Pension & Parwasi	17602	11	0	17628	15	9	
23	Dewasthan, Peerasthan & Dharmada	3672	0	0	3282	14	11	
24	Compensations for Jagirs	5018	11	8	2082	13	2	
25	Travellers Bungalow & guesthouse	19776	6	5	27436	7	8	
26	Educational Department	61359	2	8	64137	4	0	
27	Printing Charges	5374	6	3	5184	2	9	
28	Palace	179088	11	0	146062	5	9	
29	Raj Kharch	58421	0	3	137603	7	9	
30	Rajasat	55580	7	6	41338	15	1	
31	Fund, subscription & contribution	3015	11	3	425	0	0	
32	Extraordinary, unforeseen and occasional	32418	8	5	27749	8	5	
33	Miscellaneous	1052	10	11	2430	4	1	
34	Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	
35	Refunds and write off	651	4	6	1724	4	10	
	Total expenditure	1194359	8	7	1085348	3	8	
36	Debts repaid	44333	3	11	49815	6	3	
37	Deposits repaid	85570	15	11	101932	10	8	
38	Advances recoverable	311957	4	8	371122	14	0	
39	Investments	42467	4	9	34558	0	10	
	Total	1678688	5	10	1642777	5	5	
	Closing balance	80062	15	5	68319	13	6	
	Grand Total	1758771	5	3	1711097	0	11	



